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against Germany," or "withdraw our commerce from both" (April 4, 1917). In May, 1920, he said, "The declaration that we were fighting for democracy was the baldest, most wicked lie ever imposed upon a people. . . . This was a war of big business for bigger business. . . . It was a mean, sordid, mercenary war."

Mr. La Follette's campaign for reelection in 1922 will doubtless attract attention throughout the country. For those who wish to make an examination of his opinions, this volume will be an excellent guide.

ALBERT H. SANFORD

What really happened at Paris. The story of the peace conference, 1918-1919. By American delegates. Edited by E. M. House and Charles Seymour. (New York: Charles Scribner's sons, 1921. \$4.50)

In the winter of 1920-1921 a group of citizens of Philadelphia arranged a series of lectures by members of the American delegation at the peace conference. These lectures dealt with the history of the Paris conference and with the problems surrounding the restoration of peace. Syndicated by a group of newspapers, they were given wide publicity throughout the country and aroused much discussion. The present volume is a reprint of these lectures with some revisions and additions.

Each one of the lecturers took that problem with which he was especially intrusted at Paris. The result is a series of discussions by experts of the various European problems of the settlement and of the new arrangements in the former Turkish empire. To these are added chapters on the preparations for peace, on the organization of the conference, on the labor clauses of the treaty, on disarmament, and on the making of the league of nations. The chapter on the Atlantic fleet in the war, while interesting and valuable, is more military than diplomatic.

It is not too much to say that this is one of the few indispensable books for students of this latest phase of American policy or of recent world history. The account does not teem with "revelations," but that does not greatly hamper its usefulness. For many of these "revelations" hitherto given out have proved to be but isolated bits, torn from the context that makes them really valuable. What this book does give is a clear and sober analysis of the problem of peace, of the spirit and aims of the American delegation, and of its difficulties, failures, and successes. It is only through such a general account as this that the "inside history" of the conference can be approached with any security.

One general thread seems to run through all the chapters. The treaty of Versailles is not an ideal peace—indeed many, if not all, of the

experts find themselves in disagreement with some phases of the settlement—but it is the best possible peace under the circumstances. A certain amount of compromise, all the authors insist, was necessary if peace was to be secured, but these compromises did not go far enough to ruin the main lines of the American plan. Generous treatment is given to the views of those who opposed this plan and the bases of the opposition which it met in Paris are fully stated. Only after this European point of view has been fully understood and considered has one the right to criticise the results of the American effort at Paris, granted that it is then possible.

As the reader follows the various experts through their discussions of their problems his respect for their ability grows. Not without grounds has European opinion given high praise to the American delegation. Many of us, perhaps unwisely, would differ on points of detail, but the cumulative argument is very convincing.

By no means less in value to the text is the stenographic report of questions addressed to the lecturers and the answers given. In this free play of question and answer much came out that was new and interesting. The questions seem to have been answered squarely and fully.

The reader leaves the book with a few questions still unanswered. How far was "What really happened at Paris" due to the situation arising after the armistice or to Bolshevism in Russia? Some answer is given to this question, but hardly enough to satisfy. The absence of any discussion of the far eastern problem is to be regretted.

The format of the book and the index leave little to be desired. The few maps given are clear, but the student will need access to an atlas while he reads, especially to a good relief map. With this at his side he is in a position to learn much regarding the Paris conference.

MASON W. TYLER

The states of South America. The land of opportunity. A complete geographical, descriptive, economic, and commercial survey. By Charles Domville-Fife. Late correspondent of the *Times*. With illustrations and maps. (New York: The Macmillan company, 1920. 287 p.)

Mr. Domville-Fife has added another volume to his list of books dealing with Hispanic America. The second and enlarged edition of a work concerning South America, this volume considers all the states of that continent. The geographic, economic, and commercial conditions in each of the republics of South America are considered separately in a chapter or two. The last chapter discusses foreign commerce with South Amer-